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                   data from INPADOC
 NEWS  4  FEB 28   BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
 NEWS  5  MAR 02   GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
 NEWS  6  MAR 03   REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
 NEWS  7  MAR 03   MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
 NEWS  8  MAR 22   KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
 NEWS  9  MAR 22   Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
 NEWS  10 MAR 22   PATDPASPC - New patent database available
 NEWS  11 MAR 22   REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
 NEWS  12 APR 04   EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new
                   fields
 NEWS  13 APR 04   EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS  14 APR 18   New CAS Information Use Policies available online
 NEWS  15 APR 25   Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs),
                   based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2
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 NEWS  16 APR 28   Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
                   U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus
 NEWS  17 MAY 23   GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
 NEWS  18 MAY 23   REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from
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 NEWS  20 JUN 13   RUSSIAPAT: New full-text patent database on STN
 NEWS  21 JUN 13   FRFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
 NEWS  22 JUN 27   MARPAT displays enhanced with expanded G-group definitions
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 NEWS  23 JUL 01   MEDICONF removed from STN
 NEWS  24 JUL 07   STN Patent Forums to be held in July 2005
 NEWS  25 JUL 13   SCISEARCH reloaded

 NEWS EXPRESS  JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:47:04 ON 19 JUL 2005

=> file caplus uspatfull epfull japio medline biosis embase scisearch
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=> s (vascular occlusion)
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L1 13303 (VASCULAR OCCLUSION)

=> s l1 and ((sol gel) or (gel sol)) and hydrogel
L2 2 L1 AND ((SOL GEL) OR (GEL SOL)) AND HYDROGEL

=> s l2 1-2 ibib abs
MISSING OPERATOR L2 1-2
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> .
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The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
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"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=>
<------User Break------>

=> d l2 1-2 ibib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:147173 USPATFULL

TITLE: Devices and methods for interconnecting conduits and closing openings in tissue

INVENTOR(S): Akin, Jodi J., Alamo, CA, UNITED STATES
Ramee, Stephen R., New Orleans, LA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003100920	A1	20030529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-235948	A1	20020904 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-771007, filed on 26 Jan 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6458140 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US20588, filed on 28 Jul 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363309, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6251116 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363310, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6165185

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: VasConnect Inc, 1460 Maria Lane Suite 310, Walnut Creek, CA, 94596

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 83

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 25 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3274

AB The subject invention provides devices and methods for closing and sealing an opening in a conduit. The subject devices consist of an implantable flexible member adapted to conform to and seal with an inner surface of a conduit and further adapted to utilize the internal conduit pressure exerted thereon to form a substantially fluid-tight seal with the inner surface of the conduit whereby substances are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions. In the subject methods, a subject device is provided and positioned inside a conduit, operatively aligned over an opening to be sealed. The device is conformed to and sealed with an inner surface of the conduit and a substantially fluid-tight seal is formed between the device and the inner surface of the conduit utilizing the internal conduit pressure whereby substances within the conduit are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:95547 USPATFULL

TITLE: Fiber optic D dimer biosensor

INVENTOR(S): Glass, Robert S., Livermore, CA, United States
Grant, Sheila A., Pleasanton, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5938595		19990817
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-653183		19960524 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dvorak, Linda C.M.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Yarnell, Bryan K.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wooldridge, John P.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 557
AB A fiber optic sensor for D dimer (a fibrinolytic product) can be used in vivo (e.g., in catheter-based procedures) for the diagnosis and treatment of stroke-related conditions in humans. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States. It has been estimated that strokes and stroke-related disorders cost Americans between $15-30 billion annually. Relatively recently, new medical procedures have been developed for the treatment of stroke. These endovascular procedures rely upon the use of microcatheters. These procedures could be facilitated with this sensor for D dimer integrated with a microcatheter for the diagnosis of clot type, and as an indicator of the effectiveness, or end-point of thrombolytic therapy.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:47:04 ON 19 JUL 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, EPFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
L1 13303 S (VASCULAR OCCLUSION)
L2 2 S L1 AND ((SOL GEL) OR (GEL SOL)) AND HYDROGEL

=> s l1 and ((sol gel) or (gel sol))
L3 11 L1 AND ((SOL GEL) OR (GEL SOL))

=> d l3 1-11 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:231912 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:195049
TITLE: Temporary **vascular occlusion** with poloxamer 407
AUTHOR(S): Raymond, Jean; Metcalfe, Annick; Salazkin, Igor; Schwarz, Alexander
CORPORATE SOURCE: CHUM Research Center, Interventional Neuroradiology Laboratory, Notre-Dame Hospital, Montreal, QC, 1560, Can.
SOURCE: Biomaterials (2004), 25(18), 3983-3989
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB There is a need for safe and reversible occlusions during percutaneous endovascular procedures. Poloxamer 407 is a non-ionic surfactant with rapid reversible **sol-gel** transition behavior. The safety and efficacy of this polymer as a temporary embolic agent was investigated. First, dissoln. time after gelation of poloxamer was determined in an in vitro model. Then, transient poloxamer occlusion of renal and pulmonary arteries of seven dogs was followed by serial angiograms. Macroscopic and pathol. changes were studied 1 wk later. This experiment was repeated in similar arteries in one pig, and in auricular arteries of two rabbits. Poloxamer dissoln. after in vitro polymerization was completed within 1-20 h, depending on concns. In vivo poloxamer 22% injections led to complete occlusion, followed by full recanalization within 10-90 min without complication. The only biochem. effect of poloxamer occlusions was transient elevation of triglyceride levels. There were no pathol. abnormalities at 1 wk. Poloxamer 407 could be used as an embolic material for temporary occlusions.
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:104955 USPATFULL
TITLE: Multimolecular devices and drug delivery systems
INVENTOR(S): Cubicciotti, Roger S., Montclair, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005089890	A1	20050428
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-872973	A1	20040621 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-907385, filed on 17 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6762025 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-81930, filed on 20 May 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6287765
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Licata & Tyrrell P.C., 66 East Main Street, Marlton, NJ, 08053, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 119
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 15620
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Multimolecular devices and drug delivery systems prepared from synthetic heteropolymers, heteropolymeric discrete structures, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures, aptameric multimolecular devices, multivalent imprints, tethered specific recognition devices, paired specific recognition devices, nonaptameric multimolecular devices and immobilized multimolecular structures are provided, including molecular adsorbents and multimolecular adherents, adhesives, transducers, switches, sensors and delivery systems. Methods for selecting single synthetic nucleotides, shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces for use in these multimolecular devices are also provided. In addition, paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposition of selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide molecules into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:10478 USPATFULL
TITLE: Temporary embolization using inverse thermosensitive polymers
INVENTOR(S): Schwarz, Alexander, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Raymond, Jean, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005008610	A1	20050113
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-794804	A1	20040305 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-457148P	20030324 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOLEY HOAG, LLP, PATENT GROUP, WORLD TRADE CENTER WEST, 155 SEAPORT BLVD, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 33
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1828
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB One aspect of the present invention relates to methods of embolizing a vascular site in a mammal comprising introducing into the vasculature of a mammal a composition comprising an inverse thermosensitive polymer, wherein said inverse thermosensitive polymer gels in said vasculature, which composition may be injected through a small catheter, and which compositions gel at or below body temperature. In certain embodiments of the methods of embolization, said composition further comprises a marker molecule, such as a dye, radiopaque, or an MRI-visible compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:147173 USPATFULL
TITLE: Devices and methods for interconnecting conduits and closing openings in tissue
INVENTOR(S): Akin, Jodi J., Alamo, CA, UNITED STATES
Ramee, Stephen R., New Orleans, LA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003100920	A1	20030529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-235948	A1	20020904 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-771007, filed on 26 Jan 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6458140 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US20588, filed on 28 Jul 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363309, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6251116 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363310, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6165185
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: VasConnect Inc, 1460 Maria Lane Suite 310, Walnut Creek, CA, 94596
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 83
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 25 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3274
AB The subject invention provides devices and methods for closing and sealing an opening in a conduit. The subject devices consist of an implantable flexible member adapted to conform to and seal with an inner surface of a conduit and further adapted to utilize the internal conduit pressure exerted thereon to form a substantially fluid-tight seal with the inner surface of the conduit whereby substances are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions. In the subject methods, a subject device is provided and positioned inside a conduit, operatively aligned over an opening to be sealed. The device is conformed to and sealed with an inner surface of the conduit and a substantially fluid-tight seal is formed between the device and the inner surface of the conduit utilizing the internal conduit pressure whereby substances within the conduit are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120141 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of identifying inhibitors of Tie-2
INVENTOR(S): Bump, Nancy J., Lowell, MA, UNITED STATES
Arnold, Lee D., Westborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Dixon, Richard W., Jefferson, MA, UNITED STATES
Heoffken, Hans Wolfgang, Ludwigshafen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Allen, Karen, Weston, MA, UNITED STATES

Bellamacina, Cornelia, Castro Valley, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Research Center (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003082622	A1	20030501
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-815341	A1	20010322 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-192920P	20000329 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Guilio A. DeConti, Jr., Esq., Lahive & Cockfield, L.L.P., 28 State Street, Boston, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 88
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 171 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2293
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to polypeptides which comprise the ligand binding domain of Tie-2, crystalline forms of these polypeptides and the use of these crystalline forms to determine the three dimensional structure of the catalytic domain of Tie-2. The invention also relates to the use of the three dimensional structure of the Tie-2 catalytic domain both alone, or in complex with inhibitors, in methods of designing and/or identifying potential inhibitors of Tie-2 activity, for example, compounds which inhibit the binding of a native substrate to the Tie-2 catalytic domain.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:60923 USPATFULL
TITLE: Single-molecule selection methods and compositions therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Cubicciotti, Roger S., Montclair, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002034757	A1	20020321
	US 6762025	B2	20040713
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-907385	A1	20010717 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-81930, filed on 20 May 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6287765
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: LICATA & TYRRELL P.C., 66 E. MAIN STREET, MARLTON, NJ, 08053
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 129
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 15716
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Single-molecule selection methods are provided for identifying target-binding molecules from diverse sequence and shape libraries. Complexes and imprints of selected target-binding molecules are also provided. The subject selection methods are used to identify oligonucleotide and nonnucleotide molecules with desirable properties for use in pharmaceuticals, drug discovery, drug delivery, diagnostics, medical devices, cosmetics, agriculture, environmental remediation, smart materials, packaging, microelectronics and nanofabrication. Single oligonucleotide molecules with desirable binding properties are selected from diverse sequence libraries and identified by amplification and

sequencing. Alternatively, selected oligonucleotide molecules are identified by sequencing without amplification. Nonnucleotide molecules with desirable properties are identified by single-molecule selection from libraries of conjugated molecules or nucleotide-encoded nonnucleotide molecules. Alternatively, target-specific nonnucleotide molecules are prepared by imprinting selected oligonucleotide molecules into nonnucleotide molecular media. Complexes and imprints of molecules identified by single-molecule selection are shown to have broad utility as drugs, prodrugs, drug delivery systems, willfully reversible cosmetics, diagnostic reagents, sensors, transducers, actuators, adhesives, adherents and novel multimolecular devices.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152673 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for detecting and identifying single molecules
INVENTOR(S): Cubicciotti, Roger S., Montclair, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Machines, Inc., Montclair, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6287765	B1	20010911	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-81930		19980520	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fredman, Jeffrey
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Licata & Tyrrell P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 15456
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Multimolecular devices and drug delivery systems prepared from synthetic heteropolymers, heteropolymeric discrete structures, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures, aptameric multimolecular devices, multivalent imprints, tethered specific recognition devices, paired specific recognition devices, nonaptameric multimolecular devices and immobilized multimolecular structures are provided, including molecular adsorbents and multimolecular adherents, adhesives, transducers, switches, sensors and delivery systems. Methods for selecting single synthetic nucleotides, shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces for use in these multimolecular devices are also provided. In addition, paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposition of selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide molecules into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:95547 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fiber optic D dimer biosensor
INVENTOR(S): Glass, Robert S., Livermore, CA, United States
Grant, Sheila A., Pleasanton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5938595		19990817	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-653183		19960524	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dvorak, Linda C.M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Yarnell, Bryan K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wooldridge, John P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 557
AB A fiber optic sensor for D dimer (a fibrinolytic product) can be used in vivo (e.g., in catheter-based procedures) for the diagnosis and treatment of stroke-related conditions in humans. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States. It has been estimated that strokes and stroke-related disorders cost Americans between $15-30 billion annually. Relatively recently, new medical procedures have been developed for the treatment of stroke. These endovascular procedures rely upon the use of microcatheters. These procedures could be facilitated with this sensor for D dimer integrated with a microcatheter for the diagnosis of clot type, and as an indicator of the effectiveness, or end-point of thrombolytic therapy.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 11 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-102331 JAPIO
TITLE: LIQUID PHASE POLYMERIC **VASCULAR OCCLUSION** MATERIAL WHICH GIVES RISE TO **SOL-GEL** PHASE TRANSITION AND ITS APPLICATION
INVENTOR: BAE YOU HAN; NA KUN; KANG SEONG IL; YI JIN WOO; HAN MOON HEE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KWANGJU INST OF SCIENCE & TECHNOL
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2002102331	A	20020409	Heisei	A61L031-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 2000-340540 20001108
ORIGINAL: JP2000340540 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2000-200055585 20000921
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2002
AN 2002-102331 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a liquid phase polymeric **vascular occlusion** material which gives rise to a soil-gel-phase transition under in vivo conditions (temperature, ion intensity and pH) and its application.
SOLUTION: This liquid phase polymeric **vascular occlusion** material is prepared by using isopropylacrylamide which is a temperature-sensitive material as a basic material and copolymerizing the same with an ion intensity- or pH- sensitive monomer. This material is usable as an extracellular supporting body for **vascular occlusion** and cell culture and an anticancer drug transmission system.
COPYRIGHT: (C)2002,JPO

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004154028 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15046888
TITLE: Temporary **vascular occlusion** with poloxamer 407.
AUTHOR: Raymond Jean; Metcalfe Annick; Salazkin Igor; Schwarz Alexander

CORPORATE SOURCE: Interventional Neuroradiology Laboratory, CHUM Research Center, Notre-Dame Hospital, Mailloux Pavilion M-8206, 1560 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Que., Canada H2L 4M1.. dr_jean_raymond@hotmail.com
SOURCE: Biomaterials, (2004 Aug) 25 (18) 3983-9. Journal code: 8100316. ISSN: 0142-9612.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200412
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040330 Last Updated on STN: 20041219 Entered Medline: 20041208

AB There is a need for safe and reversible occlusions during percutaneous endovascular procedures. Poloxamer 407 is a non-ionic surfactant with rapid reversible **sol-gel** transition behaviour. The safety and efficacy of this polymer as a temporary embolic agent was investigated. First, dissolution time after gelation of poloxamer was determined in an in vitro model. Then, transient poloxamer occlusion of renal and pulmonary arteries of seven dogs was followed by serial angiograms. Macroscopic and pathological changes were studied 1 week later. This experiment was repeated in similar arteries in one pig, and in auricular arteries of two rabbits. Poloxamer dissolution after in vitro polymerization was completed within 1-20 h, depending on concentrations. In vivo poloxamer 22% injections led to complete occlusion, followed by full recanalization within 10-90 min without complication. The only biochemical effect of poloxamer occlusions was transient elevation of triglyceride levels. There were no pathological abnormalities at 1 week. Poloxamer 407 could be used as an embolic material for temporary occlusions.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 11 EMBASE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004138754 EMBASE
TITLE: Temporary **vascular occlusion** with poloxamer 407.
AUTHOR: Raymond J.; Metcalfe A.; Salazkin I.; Schwarz A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Raymond, Interventional Neuroradiology Lab., CHUM Research Center, Notre-Dame Hospital, 1560 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Que. H2L 4M1, Canada. dr_jean_raymond@hotmail.com
SOURCE: Biomaterials, (2004) Vol. 25, No. 18, pp. 3983-3989. Refs: 12 ISSN: 0142-9612 CODEN: BIMADU
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0142-9612(03)01027-5
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040415 Last Updated on STN: 20040415

AB There is a need for safe and reversible occlusions during percutaneous endovascular procedures. Poloxamer 407 is a non-ionic surfactant with rapid reversible **sol-gel** transition behaviour. The safety and efficacy of this polymer as a temporary embolic agent was investigated. First, dissolution time after gelation of poloxamer was determined in an in vitro model. Then, transient poloxamer occlusion of renal and pulmonary arteries of seven dogs was followed by serial angiograms. Macroscopic and pathological changes were studied 1 week later. This experiment was repeated in similar arteries in one pig, and

in auricular arteries of two rabbits. Poloxamer dissolution after in vitro polymerization was completed within 1-20h, depending on concentrations. In vivo poloxamer 22% injections led to complete occlusion, followed by full recanalization within 10-90min without complication. The only biochemical effect of poloxamer occlusions was transient elevation of triglyceride levels. There were no pathological abnormalities at 1 week. Poloxamer 407 could be used as an embolic material for temporary occlusions.